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Hoe Out Your Row.

One day, a lazy farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row."

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a ploughman's phrase,
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"
"I can," he said, and manfully
He seized again his hoe
And the good man smiled to see
The boy 'hoe out his row."

The lad that text remembered long,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow:
In life's great field of varied toil,
Always "hoe out your row."

UNCLE DAVY.

"Girls, who do you think is going to be married to-day? I almost forgot to tell you, we had so many other things to talk about. I want you all to guess."

The speaker, a lively young lady by the name of Carrie Hart, had come from the village that day to visit the Smiths, who lived in the country. She had been retailing all the neighborhood news to Mrs. Smith and her four daughters.

They were all in the sitting-room, engaged in sewing and fancy work; but at the mention of the marriage, needles, thimbles, sewing, all were forgotten as the fair owners gave their whole attention to guessing who had made up their minds to venture out on the sea of matrimony in search of happiness.

"I knew you would never guess," said Carrie. "It is old Uncle Davy Henderson!"

"Not Uncle Davy!" said Mrs. Smith. "You are just joking, aren't you, Carrie?" while the girls were making all sorts of ejaculations.

"It is true, I am sure," said Carrie. "for his daughter Sue, who has been keeping house for him since her mother died, told me so yesterday. She is dreadfully out of sorts about it."

"And no wonder!" said Mrs. Smith. "It's a fine thing she is married and can have a home of her own, or I fear there would be trouble between her and her stepmother. But what does the old man mean by marrying now, after being a widower so many years?"

"Tell us all about it, Carrie," cried the girls altogether.

"Just think of that little old man getting married again!" said Mary. "I've often wondered how he came to be married in the first place; I do not believe he is four feet tall, is he, girls?"

"Four feet!" No, indeed," said Sallie.

"Oh, pshaw! girls, he is taller than that; but he is short enough, goodness knows," from Lucy, who was not very tall herself. "But I do wonder if his new wife is as large a woman as his other one was. Father said that he remembered, long ago, when everybody went to church on horseback, Uncle Davy and his wife would come, both riding on one horse. You could not see him at all, she was so much larger than he."

"Yes," said Katy, "I have often heard him laugh about it. You remember that time they roasted an ox at a political meeting, and Uncle Davy rode all around town mounted on the stuffed ox-skin upon a platform? Wasn't he proud?" Oh, dear, dear! It was too killing."

Such a chorus of laughter as followed this recital would have scared the old gentlemen himself.

"Be still, girls!" said Mrs. Smith. "I won't have you making sport of an old gentlemen and a good friend to you all. Let Carrie tell us about the wedding and who he is going to marry. Is it anybody we know, Carrie?"

"No, indeed, girls, you must not make fun of Uncle Davy," said Carrie. "He may be little, but he is mighty. But I will tell you all I know about it, which is not much. You know that we lived in a part of their house last spring, mother and I, while our house was building, and Sue and I became such great friends that we were almost like one family. For a long time Uncle Davy has been talking of marrying again, but the three boys and Sue have opposed it so strongly that he did not say very much about it, but I know he thought a great deal. Sue and her husband lived there, and she kept house; but she has a terrible temper, and the old man had no peace with her. Why, there is not one of his children who would be willing to take the old man into his home and treat him right without wrangling about money. I don't blame him much for wanting a home of his own. He said last summer that he would give his house in town, where he lives, and his cow-pasture, to any woman who would marry him. I told him I would marry him if he would give me his farm, but he was too stingy for that."

"Oh, you naughty girl!" said Mrs. Smith, while the girls giggled and wondered how Carrie could talk that way to any man, even an old man like Uncle Davy, who was more than old enough to be her father.

But Carrie went on with her story.

"Some time before Christmas he went to Indiana to visit some friends, he said, but more likely to get away from Sue's nagging. While he was out there his friends kept saying, 'Uncle Davy, why don't you get married? You're not so old. Sixty-five is not very old, and you're not very gray. Get married.' That is the way they talked to him, until he told them at last that he would be glad to get married if he could find some nice woman who would like to have a house in town and a cow-pasture, with himself thrown in. They told him about a woman who lived near there, a widow, with a good income, fine looking, good tempered, and the best cook in Indiana into the bargain. Uncle Davy was taken at once with this description, and agreed to be introduced to her with a view to marrying. The only obstacle to a happy termination to his suit lay in the fact that she had repeatedly declared her intention never to marry again. Uncle Davy concluded to try his fate, but she wouldn't have him notwithstanding the house and cow pasture. So he came home a sadder man. He told his children about his disappointment, and announced that he intended to give up now and lead a solitary life. Of course they were rejoiced at this, for if the old man should marry again they might not get every cent he owns."

Just at this juncture there came a loud knock at the door. Mrs. Smith went in answer, and ushered in a gentleman by the name of Dinsmore, familiarly known as Jack Dinsmore. After inquiring concerning the health of all the family and discussing the state of the weather, he suddenly launched forth with—

"Where is the old man?" I came to see him and you, too, Mrs. Smith. Uncle Davy Henderson was married this morning."

"So Carrie was just telling us," said Mrs. Smith. "I never was more surprised in my life."

"Well, it is true, and he is coming home to-night. Jake was terribly mad at first, like all the rest of them, but he is coming around again, and is going to meet the old man at the depot this evening and take him to his house to stay till morning, to get rested; and then all of us fellows who are the old man's friends are going out to Jake's to-morrow morning with the band, a nice carriage and William's gray ponies, to escort him and his wife to town in fine style. The women will have a nice dinner ready for them. That's what I came out here to tell you about. I want you all to come and see the parade and have some dinner. I'll see Smith as I go through the fields."

He had already started toward the door, when Carrie detained him, saying—

"Say, Jack, can you just tell them about how Uncle Davy happened to get married. I had just got as far as when he came home disappointed. You can tell them better than I can."

"Yes, I guess I can. You see, Mrs. Smith, the old man was awful downhearted after he came back from his visit. He'd come into my shop o' evenings and sit and sigh and not say a word, and you know he is naturally a great talker. Well, one evening there wasn't any customers at all, and somehow he got to talking me all about his troubles and disappointment, and how bad he felt that she would not have nothing to do do with him, and he just thought there wasn't another woman would come to her. 'Pshaw!' Uncle Davy, says I; 'don't you know that women always say no and then after a while they come around and say 'Yes meek as you please?' Why don't you write to her?' says I, 'and see if she hasn't changed her mind by this time.' 'Do you think there might be a chance?' says he. 'Of course I do, Uncle Davy,' says I. 'Why,' says I, 'my wife said no half a dozen times when (she told me afterward) she meant yes all the time. Write to her, Uncle Davy,' said I, again. 'Would you, really, Jack?' says he. 'But look here; I have the rheumatiz in my hands so bad I can't write,' says he, 'and the children would as soon see me dead as married. They wouldn't write for me.' And suddenly he said, 'Say, Jack, would you write for me?' Says I, 'I don't write many letters, but if you tell me what you want written I'll do my best.' 'All right, Jack,' said Uncle Davy, as cheerful as could be. 'What have you got to do this evening? Could you shut up shop and write it now?' 'Why, certainly,' said I. 'It's most time, anyhow.' So I wrote the letter, and what do you think, Mrs. Smith? I was right. She said yes, and told him to come along as soon as he could make his arrangements. I tell you the old man was happy."

"What did his children say to that?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"Oh, you might know that they were as angry as they could be," said Jack. "They tried to prove that he was crazy and childish, and to appoint a guardian for the old man, who has a better mind than any of his boys. They even went so far, when they failed in this, as to write to the woman herself, and told her that the old man was crazy, and she should not marry him; but they failed in that, too. So he is married now, and they are all as mad as can be but Jake, and they are all mad at him now. John said he would shoot Jake or any of his family who ventured to come to his house. He threatened to turn Sue out of the house her husband had rented of him if she allowed the old folks or Jake to come there."

"Why, Jack," said Mrs. Smith, "I did not think anybody could be so mean as that!"

"Oh, pshaw! that's nothing," responded Jack. "They even threathen me for writing that letter for the old man. But indeed I must go. Be sure to come to-morrow." And he was gone.

"Well," said one of the girls, "we have heard a great deal, but I want to know what her name is."

"Rodgers, I believe," answered Carrie. Sue told me she would wish it was Dodgers if they happened to live with her a week."

"I wonder what Uncle Davy will say about the surprise they have in store for him to-morrow."

"He will talk himself to death, I fear," said Mrs. Smith; "that's his failing, and he knows it, too. He narrowly escaped hanging at one time during great political excitement. He got into the wrong crowd, but he would not stop talking. He was saved by some friends, who arrived just as they were adjusting the rope around his neck. He says that he could not stop talking."

"Carrie, what did you mean when you said that Uncle Davy was small but mighty?"

"I meant just what I said, and I will give you a proof of his courage. You remember the cow-pasture, do you not, girls? Well, last summer Mr. Jenkins kept his cow in a pasture near Uncle Davy's, and the two old gentlemen used to start out in company to drive their cows to and from the pasture. They do not agree on many subjects, being bitterly opposed in politics. Mr. Jenkins is tall and dignified—a Brahma. Uncle Davy is little and nervous—a Bantam. While Mr. Jenkins walked along the middle of the road, gravely disputing contested points, Uncle Davy skipped about from side to side, impatiently waiting his turn to speak, looking for all the world like a ten-year-old boy driving two refractory cows. One evening they reached the end of the argument, and the time came for a decision of the case. Uncle Davy offered to fight it out, and they really were on the point of coming to blows, when some of the neighbors interfered. Uncle Davy, in recounting the affair, always wound up by saying, 'I have the rheumatiz so bad I can't make a fist; but I could have just slapped him over.' But, girls, I am going to find out why Mrs. Rodgers changed her mind, if I have to ask her myself; see if I don't," said Carrie.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "if it could be the same woman that I used to know. She lived out there where Uncle Davy's folks live. When I knew her, her husband was sick with consumption, but he must have died long ago. I shall be very glad if it is the same one, for I know her to be a good woman. Carrie, you must stay all to-morrow, and go with us to see the fandango."

"All right," said Carrie.

The next morning, at the appointed time, they were all on the scene of the day's excitement. They mingled with the crowd who were awaiting the arrival of the party from Jake Henderson's. They had not long to wait.

"Here they come!" "Look! Look!" "Don't Uncle Davy look proud, with his new suit of clothes and new set of teeth!" were heard in every direction.

"Girls, girls! look at his wife! She's bigger than the other one was," whispered Carrie.

Sure enough, she was large, with a round, good-natured face, which was a warrant to all the observers that Uncle Davy had chosen wisely.

"Is she the same Martha Rodgers I used to know?" said Mrs. Smith, as she hurried forward to greet her old friend.

Uncle Davy strutted around among his friends, introducing his wife and showing off his house and grounds.

Carrie called to him—

"How do you do, Uncle Davy? I hear you have been getting married."

He left his wife standing a little way off, talking to some friends, to shake hands with the girls.

"Yes," said he, "there's my woman." And he trotted off again to take his "woman" into dinner.

The dinner was excellent. Some speeches were made, jokes cracked, the band played, and all left for their homes except a few special friends, among whom were the Smiths.

Mrs. Henderson took Mrs. Smith, her daughters and Carrie into a room where they might enjoy themselves quietly. The two old ladies talked over old times. The girls were growing tired of this, but their interest was renewed when Mrs. Smith asked—

"My dear Martha, how did you come to marry again, and Uncle Davy of all men?"

"Well, Mary," said she, "I always said after Jacob died that I would not marry again; and when Mr. Henderson asked me to marry him I said, 'No, Mr. Henderson,' said I, 'you can't take Jacob's place,' said I; and I meant it, too, when I said it. Poor man! he seemed disappointed. He said, said he, 'I have plenty to live on,' said he, 'and I could keep a wife in style. I wouldn't feel so bad about it,' said he, 'but I have no home any place.' Said he, 'My children are always quarreling, and I have no peace with them.' But I wouldn't listen to him, not even when he mentioned the home and the cow pasture, for I had enough to live on, so I need not care for that. 'No,' said I, 'you nor nobody else can take Jacob's place,' said I. Then he came home, and I never heard a word more from him; but I couldn't forget him and how forlorn and forsaken he was, and such a fine man as he is, too. After a while things began to go awry. My cow took to coming home at all hours of the night to be milked. Why, some nights I had to get up at twelve o'clock to milk her. Then my chickens took to running in my neighbor's wheat field, and he threatened to kill all of them if I did not keep them out. Thieves came and carried away my wood and my chickens and my smoked meat, until I just came to be so worried that I thought what a pity I hadn't a man about the house to help me contend with these things. Then I got Mr. Henderson's letter, and I answered it right off and said 'Yes.' And when I I got that letter from his children saying that he was crazy I thought it would be good for us to live together and help to bear each other's burdens. So here I am, not among strangers, but with one old friend, anyhow."

"Yes," said Mrs. Smith, "I am so glad for our sakes and Uncle Davy's that you have come among us."

This happened a long time ago. Uncle Davy's wife has proved such a peacemaker that the members of the family are all united again and on better terms than ever before. Is Uncle Davy happy? Does he get along with his wife? We will take Carrie's evidence. She is visiting the Smiths again, and the conversation turns on the subject of second marriages. She says—

"Well, I know that Uncle Davy Henderson and his wife are happy. I have been to see them. They seem to think only of each other. When dinner was ready Aunt Martha said, 'Come, daddy, get your teeth in! We have beef for dinner.' I thought I should die laughing!"

A Brilliant Bug Ornament.

In Jamaica a large beetle, the Lampyris, is used by ladies. Some of the phosphorescent beetles used by them give out lights that have to be seen to be appreciated, and more than twenty different kinds are used, representing as many different degrees of light, shade, tint, etc. One, the pygolampis, has a rich orange color, changing to yellow, flickering in intermittent flashes of light; another, called Photuris, is curious for the gradual increase of light it shows; commencing with a faint reddish hue it rapidly grows in brilliancy, finally blazing like a torch, a rich green light, and then dying away to appear again. They attract other light-giving beetles, and frequently numbers of lesser lights are seen flitting around them, combining red and yellow lights of the greatest brilliancy. Several years ago a New York lady gave a masquerade ball at her summer house in Newport. The dancing was on the lawn, and the guests were requested to be there half an hour before dark. The ladies wore the costume of night, and in the twilight her black dress, covered with ivy leaves did nor attract special attention, but when she appeared in the gay throng after dark she presented a perfect blaze of light, and was the center of the admiring and wondering company. Tremulous waves of reddish-yellow flame seemed to play over her entire dress, while in a cap on her head gleamed one great fiery star. The cause of this illumination was the phosphorescent light of more than five thousand fire-flies. For weeks previous to the ball the designer of the costume had been storing away fire-flies, and on the day of the fete they were rapidly put on the dress. As the light-giving spot is on the ventral surface, each one was placed upon its back and held down by a fine silver wire, so skillfully caught that it could not turn over or escape and was not injured. The star was formed of many beetles.

The Shenandoah Valley.

A writer in a West Virginia paper says that the Shenandoah Valley, when first settled, 160 years ago, was an open prairie-like region, covered with tall grass, on which herds of deer, buffalo and elk fed, and devoid of timber except on occasional ridges; but that after it became settled trees sprang up almost as thickly and regularly as if seed had been planted. These forests, having been preserved by the farmers, cover now a large part of the surface of the valley with hard wood trees of superior excellence. The explanation of this change is that previous to the settlement of the valley annual fires, negligently started by Indians, burned up the young trees and prevented the formation of forests, but with the arrival of settlers these fires were prevented; and the opinion is asserted that the treeless character of the Western prairies is owing to the Indian practice of annually burning the grass. Were it not for that, dense forests would have covered these vast plains for centuries.

Alcohol Everywhere.

The amount of alcohol present varies greatly in the several liquors of which it forms the intoxicating ingredient, rum containing about 75 per cent.; whiskey and brandy averaging about 50; port wine, 20; sherry, 15 to 24; Madeira, 19; claret, 10; champagne, 14; cider, 6; ales and porter, from 6 to 12; and abstainers will probably be surprised to learn that all fermented drinks contain alcohol, ginger beer, etc., usually containing from 1 to 3 per cent. of it. Indeed, total abstinence from alcohol would seem almost an impossibility; for even milk contains small quantities of it; and in bread-making, it is produced in considerable quantity by the action of the yeast upon the sugar in the flour; the aggregate amount of spirit thus produced in London being some 300,000 gallons annually. Some chemists go to the length of asserting that even water itself is not entirely free from it!—*Chambers' Journal.*

During the first six months of this year California produced of gold, $9,418,387; of silver, $298,264. If this rate be continued for the rest of the year it would give the largest production since 1874.

RELIGIOUS READING.

The Gain of Sunday Rest.

Says Lord Macaulay, "We are not poorer, but richer, because we have through many ages rested from our labor one day in seven. That day is not lost. While industry is suspended, while exchange is silent, while no smoke issues from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of the nation as any which is performed on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines—the machine compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwrights are worthless—is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his work on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits and renewed corporeal vigor."

A Sad Misfortune.

A saying which is worth remembering is that which alludes to a man who has quite a promising future behind him. To have his future behind him is a misfortune in which a man is sure of plenty of company; and every community can furnish enough illustrations. Good birth, careful training, sound education, helpful friends, aids in the home and in the church, bright promise and noble beginnings—all these may be so wasted in after life as to become a mere matter of regretful recollection rather than of present help and hope. To be able to say no more than "it might have been," instead of "it shall be," is all that can be done by the man with his future behind him. All this is a matter of heart-breaking sorrow to those who have his best interests at heart; but to the man himself it is but a piece of trite moralizing. "Don't preach to me," he says, "tell me something new; I'm not dead yet;" and so he goes on in what he calls "life."

Religious News and Notes.

The African King of Congo has been immersed, on profession of his faith in the Christian religion.

A wealthy German Baptist has bought an old convent on the island of Capri, Italy, and a small Baptist church has been organized there.

Four native missionaries of the London Missionary Society in New Guinea have been murdered by the people of Kalo, a small village in Hood Bay.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church South has now 830 auxiliaries, with 21,338 members, and rejoices in a treasury balance of $98,785.

The Rev. Mr. Goble, a missionary in Japan, says that there is nothing secret among the Japanese as the sale and circulation of the Christian Scriptures. All other books are taxed, even the Buddhist and Shinto works, and educational works.

Moody, the revivalist, continues his opposition to church fairs. When asked how to secure genuine revival religion, he answers, "Put aside all those distracting church fairs." When asked as to the best manner of training new converts, he says, "First keep them out of fairs."

The King of Greece has sent a letter to Dr. John Hill, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, congratulating him on having spent fifty years in Athens engaged in the work of female education, and heartily commending the results of those labors.

A comparative summary of the Presbyterian Church, just issued, shows that there are 38 Synods, 177 Presbyteries, 622 candidates, against 600 last year; 301 licentiates, 5,086 ministers, an increase of 42; 5,598 churches, a gain of 109; 581,401 communicants, a gain of only 2,730, The aggregate of contributions the past year was $6,674,291, a gain of more than $313,000. For home missions, $458,098; for foreign missions, $475,626; for education, $190,799; for church erection, $157,281, etc.

A Famous Place of One House.

Chancellorsville is a desolate clearing on the southern edge of the wilderness. Time was when a hundred Virginians of the first families clinked glasses in the long dining-hall of the hostelrie, and many a day did Jefferson, Madison and those who came after take noontide rest under the surrounding elms. But the planks of the plank road are gone. Coaches and four no longer shake dust from the shallow ruts of the pike, and lovers no longer seek the cross roads tavern as the half way to Gretna Green. In the old days the Chancellor House was a massive brick building, shaped like a squat T. Around it on every side were level fields that stretched for a quarter of a mile or more, while three important stage roads came together in front of the yard. Now only one-third of the building—the northern end—stands, and even that had to be re-erected after battle, when fire left nothing but bare walls, shot-shattered and bullet-pierced. From the northern end of this poor remnant of the ruined inn stick out five pieces of shrapnel—bolts that, as Mr. Oliver fears, may yet play the mischief. Above these grim things is a ragged rent in the gable end near the roof showing where shells knocked for admission as they paused in their screaming flight eighteen years ago. The porch pillar, near which Hooker had the misfortune to stand when it was shattered by a round shot, was destroyed by the fire, and in the places of the pillars are wooden columns freshly painted and without a scratch. In the yard the visitor sees the outlines of the old house marked by shrubs, weeds and stray bricks, while a dozen sweet hollyhocks growing near the porch remain as sentinels of garden long since gone.—*Philadelphia Times.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Within the last ten years 1,300,000 Italians have emigrated to foreign parts.

It is said there are upwards of 3,000 steam plowing machines now employed in England and Scotland.

The present great maxim in the South, according to the Memphis *Appeal*, is "More profits and less politics."

Augusta, Ga., has now in operation 175,000 spindles in her cotton mills, representing an investment of $5,000,000.

The Hindoos believe that in the world to come all drunkards are changed into frogs. That is because frogs are always calling for a "jug o' rum."

An African missionary claims that the great desert of Sahara does not exist, and that the tract of land so called is fertile enough to support vast numbers of elephants.

The sum of $42,000 was recently secured in New York city for the aid of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Toward this two ladies each contributed $10,000.

Under the new army scheme the number of field marshals in the British service will be limited to six. There are now only three field marshals, but it is not intended to fill the vacancies.

Liberia has now a population of 1,500,000, and the influence of the free negro republic is advancing inward and along the coast, carrying with it some Christianity and much calico from Manchester.

The number of women employed in the railway offices of Austria is now over 3,000. They get paid from $15 to $30 a month. Nearly all of them are either the widows, wives or daughters of defunct or active male employes on the different roads.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says there is a tract of country in Butte county, Cal., about fifteen miles long by half a mile in width where lightning strikes trees nearly every time a storm passes over. Outside of this strip there is no such damage. The line can be plainly traced by dead timber. As many as three fires have been caused by lightning in this tract in one single storm.

The Julia Falls.

Last week a Carson [illegible] bling in the Sierra mountains, clothed in the beauties of nature and [illegible] trout of Washoe Indians. [illegible] wandered through the trackless [illegible] he imagined that no foot of man [illegible] over pressed the ground, forgetting that every foot of land he was on had been long ago snapped up by Yerrington, Bliss & Co., Lucky Baldwin and others. He suddenly arrived at a beautiful cascade, and while admiring the rush of the waters with their cool splash and glinting current, running at seven miles an hour, he saw a California tourist on the other side also contemplating the identical glide, splash and rush that so impressed the Nevada tourist. Presently the Californian crossed on a fallen log, and as they met the Nevada tourist said, "I never heard of this fall before; as the original discover I have concluded to name it after my wife."

"Well, I like that; I've been here two hours, and am the first discoverer by at least an hour and three-quarters. I have determined to name it after my affianced."

"To the devil with your affianced. I being the first married I propose to name the falls after my wife, and nothing shall stop me. I'll have it announced in the *Appeal* to-morrow."

"Not if I know myself," said the Californian, removing his coat.

The State of Nevada also removed his coat, and they fell to work. It was just the place for a nice, quiet bout, and no chance of interruption. In about fifteen minutes both were so badly used up that they sat apart for a while for breath. There didn't seem to be half enough air in the mountains to give them the wind they wanted. Presently the Nevada man rose up and said:

"We'll go it again; these shall be called the Julia falls, and don't you forget it."

"Great Scott, is your wife's name Julia? Hang me by the heels if my intended wasn't christened the same way. The Julia falls goes with me. It's exactly what I proposed to call 'em."

They managed to get back to the Tallac House, where both are waiting for the swelling of their heads to go down.—[illegible]*m (Nev.) Appeal.*

Malt Liquors.

The increased consumption of malt liquors in the United States has been over 100 per cent. in the last ten years. The *Retailer*, the organ of the brewers, says: "During 1880 taxes were paid on [illegible]4,000 barrels, or 414,000,000 gallons. This is equivalent to about 150 mugs for every man, woman and child in the country. Leaving out the females and the children, this vast quantity represented 600 glasses a year for each male over twenty-one years old in the United States. When we consider the very large number of adult males who drink no beer at all, and the other host who partake of it only in the most moderate manner and at more or less protracted intervals, it is evident that some other Americans must drink a great deal. At five cents a glass this beer manufacture of 1880 brought $375,000,000, or about $7.50 *per capita* for every man, woman and child. This is a quarter more than the total expense of running the United States government.

[illegible]albert,

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

Do not fail to note arrangements for coal.

Last week we had a few words to say about "Some Excursions."

We reproduce in this issue articles from the *Virginia Star* (Richmond, Va.) and the *Weekly Review* (New Albany Ind.) on the same subject.

Our esteemed friend Joseph T. Wilson forwards to us a copy of the Norfolk *Landmark* in which the letter of Fred. Douglass written against "Re-adjustment" in 1878 is reproduced.

Thank you, brother Wilson, but the world has moved a peg or two since then and the issues are entirely different. Besides, some of your own letters written a year or so ago would be equally refreshing.

Washington. D. C., the place decided upon for the next meeting of the Colored Press Association of the United States, will have to wake up and remain up all day in order to equal their treatment in hospitality, to say nothing of surpass it.—*Conservator.*

Just save your pennies and don't cry "broke," when the time arrives. Come and see, Bro. Hall, and you will want to remain longer here than you did in Kansas.

The United States covers too much territory and we as journalists are too poor to have annual press conventions of the colored papers of the country, at which there will be anything like a *bona fide* representation, and annual interchanges of opinion are imperatively demanded by every consideration. Steps therefore, have been taken looking to a convention of the editors of the colored newspapers in Central and South Atlantic States.

An association formed of the papers in this locality could work to better purpose than one meeting every year at points so remote that one year there wouldbe only 1 section well represented and another year some other is fairly represented. Let there, then, be two or three associations based on geographical lines and once every three years there could be a congress or general convention. The colored journalist has a serious task to perform and it will facilitate his work if he regard the division of labor.

We are in favor of a convention *here* sometime during the coming winter.

FLIPPER AND WILLIAMS.

It is only by the most strenuous efforts that the individual American Negro obtains a favorable consideration from the American public of any claims he has for individual advancement. The presumption against the capacity and fitness of the race, except for the most menial of service, operates as perceptibly against the individual as against the race in the aggregate. The masses of both races adjust themselves to the condition of affairs existing, and act accordingly. Now and then some individual by the sheer force of superior talents suspends the popular verdict, eventually softens obdurate prejudices and overcomes obstacles which were deemed insuperable.

Even then all-powerful public sentiment associates such a one as being in a large measure chosen to decide by his career the question of the fitness of the race for the exercise of rights and privileges which the humblest white citizen feels to be his birthright.

Accordingly, their acts are more closely scrutinized then those of others of the predominant race filling the same station. If they sustain themselves worthily, they are given due credit and other avenues open to meritorious youth. If, on the other hand, they *fail*, especially because of moral difficulties. their unfitness is spread from Maine to Florida and special prominence is given to the fact that they are Negroes of extraordinary capacity, and therefore, the case against the race is conclusive.

About now long articles are going the rounds of the press referring to the disappearance, under some what suspicious circumstances, of Geo. W. Williams with hosts of anxious creditors behind him; and side by side with it is the report that Lieut. Flipper has been found deficient in his accounts as commissary officer and missing, checks, belonging to the government, are found in out-of-the-way places, and some in the posession of a woman in his service.

Lieut. Flipper by his course at West Point showed that he fully appreciated his peculiar position as a student there, and high hopes were entertained that the moral courage and grit displayed would not desert him, but be shown as well in his army life. In this we are mistaken, for he seems to have fallen a victim to temptations to which other army officers have yielded.

Now while it is in the abstract no more for a colored than for a white officer to be dishonest, still there is greater responsibility attaching to a colored officer in this regard. Both deserve to suffer; but added to that which the law metes out, there is for the first colored officer in the regular army, that other punishment which his race metes out to him. Everywhere the name of Flipper will be received with loathing and greeted with curses, so long as he cannot prove himself innocent of malfeasance in office and embezzlement of funds; and the record of his trials at West Point, in book form, will be taken down from the the favorite shelf and placed in some nook or corner to molder away along with his blighted reputation.

It is nothing now adays for members of state legislatures to be suspicioned of corrupt acts and to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion for their misdoings, so much so that the mention of bribery is a common thing especially when charters for railroads are being obtained or United States Senators are to be elected. It is unreasonable to expect the colored legislature to rise above the foibles of the average white brother; and yet if the introduction of the "Brother in Black" in the state Capitals is meant that he shall imitate the vices and not the virtues of the public servant, it is better for the country and the race that he follow some other employment and that we be very careful how we allow the claims of such men to be pushed. As to George W. Williams: it would have been vastly better had he remained in the ministry. if he had ever been called to it, than that he should aspire to legislative honors and while they still were upon him disgrace them and his race.

The history of "The Colored race in America" may remain long unpublished, but better far that it never go "to press" than written by one upon whose memory there rests suce a dark cloud.

A Higher Plane.

OUR CHURCH, OUR SOCIETY.

A more pleasant summer seems never to have been spent by our people then this. There has been no lack of funds. As to excursions two or three a week about fill the programme. Surely every person in the city has been either to Elizabeth city, N. C. Old Point, Yorktown or Ocean View—to say nothing of the more affluent members of our community who found their way to the mountains and the watering places of the North. In the mean time this City has well nigh been in the possession of strangers and excursionists from all parts of the habitable globe—a few Greeks, West Indians, frontier Indians, Europeans—even the presiding genius of American civilization in Africa, the mayor of Monrovia has been with us and spent a few weeks here. Yesterday a very large excursion from Richmond and Petersburg was here. To speak within bounds and from experience the Negroes in this section of the state, Tidewater, have *spent this summer for excursions ten thousand dollars*, nearly all of which went into the coffers of railroad and steamboat companies. Tais is very near *one dollar per head* for each Negro inhabitant in this city. Of course they should have their pleasure as much so as white people, Sarah's wail to the country notwithstanding. They say "let *Rebecca* growl and *Rufus* kick in the *Star—de excursion train do move.*"

With the slender bulwarks such as we have for the protection of society—by way of moral bulwarks do not these public excursions tend to weaken them still more? Everybody goes on the excursions, it's for the benefit of the church, lodge or Sunday School. The unclean take the opportunity to associate with the clean, the unchaste with the chaste. "The pastor and his family go—why not I?" said a young lady to her parents and immediately the objection was withdrawn. We are not living in the very hightest state of chaste society; it is nothing very remarkable to see the well dressed *etiquettely* educated young men and those high up in the tonsorial profession visiting alternately in the same neighborhood and with the consent of all parties—silence gives consent,—the brother, the church and the young lady of reputation.

Not a great while ago the graduates, mostly females of the —— school, were invited to a supper given by a club of young gentlemen. It was surprising but true, that the young ladies refused to dance either because they were members of some church, and a preacher was present or that they were too modest to dance before so large an audience. This was indeed very commendable. Supper time came on and these young ladies gathered at and around the luxuriously laden table and drank the health of the president of the club standing and with glass in hand, raised in air and then drank punch though it was water. Of course the preacher was *there*, so was the other guardian of morals the Sunday School teacher.

A pitiable sight it was, the other Sunday evening to see, as many did, a fashionable belle of the *elite* under convoy of an inebriate. It It was indeed an embarrassing position for the lady to be in. She had not the courage to say to him "I will excuse you this evening Mr.——." Drunkenness among the *elite* is *growing*, if one may judge from street exhibitions.

The pastor of a normal school wrote:—"a letter of recommendation from a Negro church is not a certificate of moral character." While this is not true as a rule, there is a general laxity among chistians that admits of just such statements. General Armstrong palliates this by asking the question "can a great deal morally be expected of the Negroes when we consider their surroundings?" I need not answer this. In morals the Negro in this locality has made wonderful headway. A kept mistress can't rank in society now as in *ante bellum* times. Proof is not needed now as immediately after the war, it is *enough* now for for the public to suspicion a woman of immoral conduct or a man of theft and society discards them. They may sing in the church choir, pray in the meetings, hand around the communion cup, nevertheless they cannot enter our *elite* society. Like white people their sins must not be committed out of their circle of *elite* friends and this is truly American social society.

Norfolk, Va. Aug. 29,.

—Prof. Storum was taken sick while down the Bay, but he is home again in good trim.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

No. XXVI.

CARBON AND CO.

Carbon, though by no means so abundant as silicon and aluminum, is equally important, and even more directly related to the existence and well-being of the human race. In its pure form it exists in three different states,—the diamond, graphite, and coal. The diamond can be changed by intense heat into coal, or can be burned, but no one has yet succeeded in transforming coal into diamond. Graphite is the so-called black lead of stove polish and lead pencils.

Chalk, marble, and all varieties of limestone are composed of carbon, oxygen, and lime. But it is in the vegetable world that the most interesting compounds of carbon are to be found.

Wood and the fibre of cotton hemp and flax, consist of carbon and the elements composing water (hydrogen and oxygen) in chemical union. The carbon of plants is not drawn up from the earth through the roots, but, as has already been stated is derived from the carbonic acid which is absorbed from the air by leaves, and separated by the action of sunlight. Starch and sugar are composed of the same elements with woody fibre in slightly different proportions, and cane-sugar differs almost as much from grape-sugar (or glucose) as both do from starch. Woody fibre and starch can be transformed into glucose by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol); thus it is possible to make grape sugar from cotton or linen rags. So far as chemical analysis shows, grape-sugar differs from cane-sugar merely in having a slightly larger proportion of water chemically united with the carbon, but the difference in sweetness is very great.

Again, alcohol is composed of these same three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is made from sugar by the escape, through fermentation, of a portion of the carbon and oxygen as carbonic acid. It is this escaping gas which forms the bubbles in fermenting liquors. The deacon who affirmed there was no alcohol in his currant wine, because it was home-made and he had not put any in, was ignorant of chemistry, for alcohol makes itself whenever fermentation takes place in vegetable substances.

By still another change, in which a little more oxygen is absorbed, alcohol is made into acetic acid, the sour element in vinegar.

Carbon forms also a great variety of compounds with hydrogen, these being the principal elements in all fats and oils (hydrocarbons). They readily unite with oxygen at a moderate temperature, and burn, leaving no ashes behind them.

The chemistry of candle-light or lamp light is as interesting as that of less familiar objects. Every lighted lamp or candle is a home-made gas factory. The heat applied to the wick turns the portion of the oil constantly within reach of the flame whereby the supply of gas is maintained. Each of the elements (hydrogen and carbon) composing oil has a strong affinity for oxygen, and both are concerned in making the flame. The hydrogen of the oil unites with oxygen to form carbonic acid. These products of the combustion, it will be noticed, are both incombustible and, instead of supporting, will quench flame.

A little attention to the flame of a lamp will show further that the light and the heat are not proportionate to each other. The hottest portion of the flame is near the apex, where the light is dim, while the most brilliant part is near the the middle. If a piece of white paper be held for an instant flat over a lamp flame and near the wick there will be a circular space which is not charred, showing that the flame is hollow, the brilliant part being merely a shell of white-hot particles of carbon which are hastening in the draught to obtain access to the oxygen of the air above, when they will unite with it in a chemical compound, and become invisible. There is no oxygen inside the flame of a lamp. If with a blowpipe oxygen be supplied, the combustion will be more rapid and the heat increased, but the light will be diminished All the light given by heated carbon is obtained before it has access to the air.

The slow rate at which a fire ordinarily proceeds is owing to the limited amount of oxygen in the adjacent atmosphere. The explosive force of gunpowder arises from the instantaneous chemical union of carbon and oxygen secured by a mechanimixture of the two elements. Gunpowder is essentially a mixture of soft-wood charcoal (carbon) and saltpetre, which contains a large amount of oxygen, When heat is applied, the carbon of the charcoal and the oxygen of the saltpetre instantaneously unite, and produce both an enormous volume of gas and a great amount of heat. It is the sudden pressure of the heated gas which sends the ball from the gun or rends the rocks asunder.

We are creditably informed that the Atlanta University is to have two colored teachers next term. Miss Massey, who has hitherto been employed as instructor in music, is to be continued, and Mr. Charles Rice of the class 81 has accepted a position in the institution. *Ex.*

—Dr. J. R. Riley has returned from an extended trip West, and looks well.

The Press Convention.

WHO WERE THERE.

Bulletin, Louisville, J. Q. Adams; *Northwestern Review*, St. Paul, A. F. Hilyer; *Elevator*, San. Francisco, Miss S. M. Jones; PEOPLE' ADVOCATE, Washington, D.C., E. P. Wade; *Right Way*, Evansville, Ind., F. L. Bartlett, Proxy; *Weekly Review* New Albany, Ind., W. O. Vance and Miss A. Lindsay; *Conservator*, Chicago, A. F. Bradley; *Tribune*, Topeka, Kan., J. H. Stewart, Proxy; *The Leader*, Indianapolis, Ind., Miss F. Cooper, Proxy; *Ohio Falls Express*, Louisville, Ky., C. S. Smith; *Spectator*, Galvestor, Texas, A. T. Hall, Jr. Proxy; *Sunday Item*, Washington, D. C., George G. White; *Zion's Banner*, Louisville, Ky., J. W. Pope; *The Advance*, Montgomery, Ala., H. C. Carter, Prox; *Banner of Truth*, Dennison, Texas, W. H. Wylie; *Globe*, New York, George Beard, Proxy; *Gate City Press*, Kansas City, Mo., B. F. Watson; *Knights of Wise Men*, Nashville Tenn., Rev. W. D. Berry.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Freedmen of the United States have under the the permission of a treaty with the Seminole Indians, have legal and moral right to occupy the lands known as the Oklahoma Territory.

Resolved, That we use every means possible to secure the opening of said Territory to the Freedmen, as provided in said treaty.

Resolved, That we demand mixed schools, wherever practicable, and when impracticable, we shall insist upon our colored teachers only being employed in public schools.

Whereas, The brutal attempt to assinate President Garfield, way manifestly prompted by an insane desire for notoriety.

Resolved, That we henceforth refrain from publishing the name of the assassin in the journals of our association.

Resolved, That we support the Mahone movement in Virginia, for the reason that it will soonest secure to the colored voters of that state, a free and fair ballot.

Resolved, That we tender thanks to the Chicago daily press, for the courtesy to us during the sessions of our convention.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Washington, D. C., the place of the next meeting was decided upon, after a sharp contest with Indianapolis, Ind. The convention to be held the last week in June, 1882.

Election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, and resulted as follows:

President, F. L. Barnett, *Conservator*, Chicago; Vice Presidents, T. Thomas Fortune, *Globe*, New York; J. A. Scott, *Advance*, Montgomery, Ala.; E. P. Wade, *Northwestern Review*, St. Paul, Minn.; J. D. Bowser, *Gate City Press*, Kansas City, Mo.; Recording Secretary, Miss A. Lindsay, *Review*, New Albany, Ind., Corresponding Secretary, J. Q. Adams, *Bulletin*, Louisville, Ky., Treasurer, J. W. Wilson, *National Tribune*, St. Louis, Mo., Sergeant at Arms, J. E. Bruce, *Sunday Item*, Washington D. C.

At the banquet Mr. F. L. Barnett, closed with the following sentiment:

Finally, then my dear friends, in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, I congratulate you for the good you have done and beseech you continue in the good work. Do not stand as an idle *Spectator*, who with a *Gazette* in hand hears only an *Echo* of a coming *Express*. We have no time for reverse. This is a *New Era* and we must *Press* onward. Be watchful as *The Tribune* of old. Be brave as the *Sentinel* who with *Blade* in hand, takes the *Right Way* and maintains it. Whether a *Louisianian* in the *New South* or a *Missionary Messenger* in the chilly regions of Canada, be a careful *Observer* of every *Item* of interest to our race. In every *Enterprise* of pith and moment be the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, the *People's Guide*. Remember that there is a *Manitor* who notes your every act, a *Recorder* who reads every *Bulletin* and interprets every *Signal*.

Be upright. To this end take a *Weekly Review* of your *Journal of Progress*. Led by *The Star* of hope, strife, conscientiously for your teachings must either *Elevator* debase. Be a *Leader* and keep in the *Advance* if possible. If not, do not grow discouraged, for on this great *Globe* of ours there is work enough for us all. If you use well the power that *God* has given you, be an honest *Conservator* of the rights of our race, you will at last receive that welcome commendation. Good and faithful servant well done.—*Conservator.*

These Excursions.

I am bound to fight against these everlasting excursions. They are ruining our people and yet I never saw the like of the fever for them. Everybody is giving them and everybody is going on them. Even the churches or that is the Sabbath Schools are giving them. The churches would not give an excursion themselves but they will and do give them through the Sabbath Schools. Its like going to the circus. You know you can't get a church member to go to a circus on his own account, but he will always find some little child whom he is bound to take to see the animals. I hate hypocrisy And for this reason I have always admired Rev. John Jasper. When he gets ready to give an excursion, he calls it by its proper name—a church excursion. None of your Sabbath School pic-nics for him. By the way, speaking of the Rev. John Jasper, he has been dangerously sick since I wrote you last, but now is thought to be out of danger.

"Old Winter is coming again, alack,
How cold and chilly he is!
He cares not a cent for a shivering back,
For a fancy fellow is he."

Last winter was, according to the "oldest inhabitants," the severest experienced here since 1857—twenty three years. And this present summer according to my observations has been the severest ever experienced in this latitude on railroad iron and excursion trains. I tell you when next winter comes there is going to be many a mornful regret for the folly of this summer. Many will be the prayerful wish for the dollars now being spent so freely. The ministers ought to preach against this cry-folly. But you will naturally ask how can they when they go on them themselves, and allow themselves to be advertised as going in order to draw the larger crowd. Well, the ministers may do as they please, I intend to preach a sermon against them every Friday night at the prayer meeting and if I ever succeed in getting another church (you know I lost my other church last winter by fighting against sin in the church.) I will preach against it from the pulpit. Pray for me that I may soon succeed in getting another church that I may have a fair chance to preach against excursions. Save all the money you can, my Dear Rebecca, and lay it all out in coal, for I tell you old winter is coming on a grand excursion and Hawkins is his conductor.

Yours Truly,
"Rufus."
—*in the Virginia Star.*

Bourbon Kentucky.

There were between 2,000 and 3,000 persons to see the game at Eclipse Park yesterday between the ball players of the White Sewing-machine Company of Cleveland and the home nine. What promised to be a very exciting game, turned out to be a very ordinary one. The Clevelands have won a very fine reputation this season, and the score of six to three in favor of the Eclipse was not earned against the visitors on merit. The score might have told a very different story but for an incident which occurred during the second inning, in which a great deal of feeling was exhibited, and which caused considerable comment of an unfavorable nature upon the conduct of the Eclipse Club. The Cleveland Club brought with them as catcher for their nine a young quardroon named Walker. The first trouble they experienced from Kentucky prejudice was at the St. Cloud Hotel yesterday morning at breakfast, when Walker was refused accommodation. When the club appeared on the field for practice before the game the managers and some of the players of the Eclipse Club objected to Walker playing on the account of color. In vain the Clevelands protested that he was their regular catcher, and his withdrawal would weaken the nine. The prejudice of the Eclipse was either too strong, or they feared Walker, who has earned the reputation as being the best amateur catcher in the union.—Ex

Our Failing.

We venture to say, there have been more convention, excursion pic-nics and things to fool away money, this summer, among the colored people, than among any other class in the United States. The winter is coming on, and some of our folks who should have been at work, and saving their hard earned dollars, all summer, have been going from one end of the country to the other, not because they had any business to attend to, but simply because they could go cheap. There are people, who when they read this, will say it is none of our business; they make their money and will spend it as they please, etc. We desire to call the attention of such persons to the story of the grass-hopper that, in the dead of winter, went to the ant for a morsel of food to save him from staryation, which was staring him in the face.

"What were you doing all Summer?" asked the ant. "I sang," replied the grass hopper. "Well! now, you may dance," said the ant. This will be the case with those of our people who are wasting their time, and money, on every cheap excursion, pic nic and camp meeting that is gotten up. We are not unmindful of the fact, that *some* recreation is, not only desirable, but necessary with all classes of people. Our objection is not so much to the recreation as to the excess, to which it is carried by the majority of our people.—*W. Review.*

—Go to Thompson's for furnishing goods.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. R. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington on New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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D. D. Dickson, 81½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

CALVIN D. JOHNSON, - Local Editor.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—The public schools will open on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Minton and son are home again.

—Miss Julia W. Mason arrived home from Purcellville to-day.

—Mr. Barbadoes has returned from Fortress Monroe, much improved.

—Fit the boys out with suits bought at Bushrod Robinson's, 909 Penn. Ave.

—Miss Belle Lucas still keeps on hand those reliable Parisian patterns. See advertisement.

—Communion at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

—Mr. A. F. Hilyer, of the *Northwestern Review*, passed through the city this week on his return to Minnesota.

—An excellent opportunity for one or two young men with small capital to go in business. See advertisement.

—Rev. Wm. Waring preached to a large congregation at Lincoln Memorial Congregational church last Sunday night.

—Misses Rebecca Tompkins and M. E. Gray left the city this week and now are at Mrs. Echols near Hampton, Va.

Parties getting their printing done by the Enterprise Pub. Co., 609 La. Ave., are given a notice in these columns free.

—Mr. Ramsdell, of the *Republic*, is angry because King Kalakaua is a bigger man than he, but it is a fact all the same.

—More than forty dollars were received from the recent jug breaking at the First Congregational Methodist church on 18th street.

—The General Assembly of the District of Columbia will meet at Asbury next Tuesday morning at half past ten o'clock a. m. S. P. Smith secretary.

—The wife of Rev. A. Binga a former pastor of the 19th St. Baptist church who has been quite ill at her residence in Canada, is reported to be much better.

George C. Smith has returned from his trip west. He went as far as Leavenworth, Kan., and stopped at Kansas City, Mo., on his return, Mr. Smith is looking well.

—A lady has very nicely fitted up a front room which can be let to a gentleman lodger. This room is well located in a healthy section of the city. Sep. 3 3t.

—Married in this city Saturday August 27th 1881 by Rev. B. W. Timothy, Rev. Isreal S. Lee of Orangeburg, S. C. and Harriet A. Duffield of Virginia City, Nevada. No cards.

—Quarterly meeting at St. Paul A. M. E. church, preaching at 11 o'clock by the presiding elder, Dr. Seaton, at 3 o'clock by Dr. J. W. Stevenson and at seven half o'clock by Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh of Baltimore.

Love Feast on Monday night commencing at seven half o'clock. All are invited. J. P. Shreeve, pastor.

—There were married at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 25, 1881 by Rt. Rev. R. H. Cain D. D., Rev. J. E. Edwards of Columbia, S. C. and Anna J. Cook of Washington D. C. No cards.

—Mr. Henry Berry, of Wilmington, Del., student at Wilberforce University passed through here this week. He is working up the interests of the institution and acting as agent for the N. Y. *Tribune* and other publications.

—The promenade concert of the American Club at Leoper's Park, New Orleans must have been a very brilliant affair. Over eight hundred guests were present. The decorations were elaborate and tasty, and the music extremely fine.

—The Sunday School concert and exhibition at Ebenezer church in Georgetown on the evening of of the 20th ult., was a creditable affair. There were over seven hundred persons were present. Mr Joseph C. Beckett, the superintendent and his assistants are trying their best to make the school a model one. The school is fortunate in having the services of Miss Mamie Thomas as organist.

—Two lions meeting each other in debate.—Dr. Seaton and Rev. F. J. Grimke on Thursday morning the 1st. inst. There was a lively discussion in the Methodist preachers meeting at Lincoln Mission by Dr. Seaton and Rev. F. J. Grimke on the new revision of the Old and New Testament. Dr. Seaton was against the New Revision Rev. Grimke in favor of it. We will allow our readers to imagine the debate.

St. Luke's Church.

The committee on music who together with the Rector have charge of the choir are able to announce that means are on foot to secure the best talent for the choir.

On next Sunday September 4th Miss Blanche Washington will sing at the Vesper Service which begins at half past five o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited, seats free. Corner of 15th and Madison streets.

Hillsdale, D. C.

The exercises of the B. B. church on last Sunday were of a very interesting nature. A most feeling and appropriate prayer was offered by Mr. C. W. Davis at the opening of the Sunday School at 9 a. m. The Rev. Mr. Welch of East Washington mission preached a sermon from the Prophet Nehemiah. Subject: "I am about a great work," which was divided into four parts, and was handled very masterly. A society of East Washington was in attendance. Mr. J. Howard, president. A new Order known as the Traveling Pilgrims of Hillsdale, D. C., was in full attendance. Mr. Henry Williams, president; this order is making great progress.

The pastor in charge preached at 7.30 p. m. Subject: "Go in peace." His prayer was in behalf of our suffering President—it seemed to touch every heart.

Some very appropriate music was furnished by the choir of the church. C. H. Hackett, leader.

CHEAP COAL!

The Progressive Co-operative Association is perfecting arrangements for supplying its members with coal for their winter use at greatly reduced rates, and every body desirous of thus obtaining it is invited to send a postal card to the address of the secretary, Mr. T. J. Minton, 1311 13th St., n. w., stating how many tons and what kind of coal they will need. The conditions are that a deposit of fifty cents must be made on each ton contracted for, the balance to be paid on delivery, which can be made in quantities not less than one ton at, or any time before the first of April, 1882. In our next issue notice will be given when and where the orders will be received.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Co-operative Association next Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. R. C. Douglass, 1336 14th Street, n. w.

WANTED!—An able bodied boy about 16 or 17 years of age—one that is quick and active. Must come recommended. Apply 1336 14th St., bet. R. I. Ave. & N St.

The Preachers' Meeting.

There was another lively discussion on the new revision of the Old and New Testament at the Lincoln Mission Monday morning of last week. Mr. Nichols the young theologne from Wilberforce University presented a most excellent argument in favor of the new revision. He endeavored to show from his argument that the present stage of civilization justified a new version of the Scriptures that the revolution in arts, science, literature and travel, was throwing much light on that which once seemed dark and inexplicable, and that God designs that His word shall keep pace with this hurrying civilization. He made severe criticisms on such men as Dr. Adam Clark and went on to show how words changed their meaning and gave some examples. He said that words, letters and phrases, are to man, what the telescope is to the astronomer. As the telescope is the instrument by which the astronomer sees the distant stars of the heavenly world; so words are the instuments by which one man is enable to explain to another God's will to mankind. His purposes and plans, and words and phrases are often as far from explaining the sanctity of the infinite mind as some telescopes are far from revealing to the human eye the most distant star of the universe. Hence there should be a new revision, if words have been invented that will explain to us more fully the meaning of God's word.

Mr. Cook a young theologne from Howard University, presented against the new revision. He made a very good argument. He sustained his position well and we are sorry that we did not receive Mr. Cook's paper, then we could have given the public a little better description of his argument.

Indeed, the Methodist preachers, meeting now ought to be called the Sanhedrim court; for the doctors of the law utter some wise thoughts there occasionally.

—At Benning's last Sunday quite a large meeting was gathered to enlist the sympathies of the people in behalf of the erection of a lecture room for the A. M. E. School at that point. Rev. Nichols opened with prayer. The oration was delivered by Fred Douglass jr. After which short addresses were delivered by Prof. Messer, J. W. Cromwell, Richard Laws, Joseph Brooks and Frederick Douglass.

A Foolish Mother Foiled.

As quick as steam could carry her, did a mother return here on learning that her daughter contemplated marriage. The mother begged, entreated, and finally threatened, all to no purpose. An engagement had been made, but the time placed far in the future; but the action of the mother brought things to a focus, and the party were made one. The young lady is said to be highly cultured, and the young man was "*black*, but comely."—that 's all!

Sure, prompt and thorough, are the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a stand ard curative for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all diseases of the Bowels; it is besides easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.

Mr. Levi Cromwell a well known restaurateur of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and eldest living broiher of the proprietor, was quietly married Wednesday afternoon of this week to Miss Nancy Meyers of the same city. The bridal party then went on a trip to New York, New Bedford and Boston, Mass.

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets

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No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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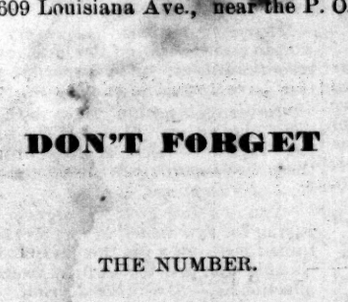

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Answer, "Business," through P. O. Bow 263, or Office of the People's Advocate.

Aug. 27.-t-f.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 108 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

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THE NEWS.

At Havana, Cuba, for the week ending August 13, there were 33 deaths from yellow fever, 6 from small-pox and 2 from typhoid fever; total deaths from all causes, 179; population, 195,437. For the week ending August 19, 40 deaths from yellow fever, and the disease is still increasing. The British barkentine Lotus, which sailed from Mobile, August 19th, had her captain and mate sick with yellow fever. The Spanish schooner San Antonio, which sailed for New York, August 19th, had yellow fever on board while at Havana. The Spanish bark Espana, which cleared from New Orleans, had yellow fever on board. The Spanish bark, G. H. Canarias, which cleared for Pensacola on the 21st, had yellow fever on board, but had been thoroughly fumigated. The San Antonio and Espana sailed without bills of health, and are infected vessels. From August 1st to August 18th there were 33 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

In the event of the death of President Garfield General Arthur will convene Congress in session, and the duty would devolve upon the Senate to elect a president, who will be acting vice-president, as General Arthur will be the acting president.

The milk inspectors on duty at the Midland Railroad depot in Jersey City emptied 920 gallons of skimmed milk into the sewer as unfit for sale. The milk dealers to whom it belonged were fined $50 each.

A recent fire in Chicago destroyed four million pounds of bacon, $450,000; on fifteen thousand barrels of pork, $350,000, and on miscellaneous stock and building about $200,000. Total $1,000,000; insurance $1,000,000, in one hundred different companies.

Lewis R. Redmond, who has long defied the authorities and proved one of the most prominent and notorious moonshiners in Georgia and the Carolinas has been convicted.

The drouth in many parts of Illinois continues, and the farmers are cutting up corn and feeding it to stock. The potato, as well as the corn crop, is seriously affected.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend laying two additional tracks between New York and Philadelphia, so as to separate the freight and passenger business.

The discovery of gold in the beds is the rivers in northern Georgia of creating great excitement there. Two companies—one having a capital of four millions—has been formed for mining the beds of these rivers. The beds of the Chestatee and Chattahoochee rivers are so rich in gold that the very sands on the shore yield the precious metal.

A magnificent monument for the grave of General Patterson has been ordered from Scotland.

A 2,000-barrel still at the Standard Oil Works, at Cleveland, O., exploded with great violence. The oil had been drawn off a few days ago for repairs to the still. The tank was full of gas from the oil and ignited in a mysterious way. Loss about $8,000; no one was injured.

Navigation is virtually suspended on the Ohio river in consequence of low water.

The most stringent measures are being conducted for the suppression of the Indian marauders in New Mexico.

A despatch from Tombstone, Arizona, says: "Indians attacked the town of Eureka, N. M., and killed all the citizens, said to be about seventy in number."

The editor of the *Daily Herald*, at Quincy, Ill., in a leading editorial used this language: "We believe Guiteau to be just as honorable as the man he shot, and a mighty sight less dangerous to the country at large." The enraged citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, joined and hung him in effigy, and another effigy called Guiteau was hung alongside of him.

The report that silver has been discovered in large quantities near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, has originated among the miners a movement to invade the territory. This fact being communicated to the Secretary of the Interior by telegraph, he issued strict orders to all the Indian agents in the territory to inform the department at once of any further developments, and to call at once for assistance, if necessary. The War Department will co-operate in keeping out the invaders.

The premature explosion of a torpedo at Newport, R. I,, killed Lieutenant Commander B. L. Edes and Lieutenant L. G. Spalding.

A hurricane passed over Port Royal, S. C. On account of the storm the ferryman could not carry passengers across the river. A number of persons were in the ferry house awaiting the abatement of the storm, when the house was carried away by the high tide. Seven bodies were recovered next day. The number actually drowned is uncertain, as the rumors conflict, varying the number from twenty to forty. The hurricane has been terribly severe all along the southern coast, damaging a large amount of shipping and local property.

The Hartford, Conn., steamer New York struck a rock in the channel, which caused the water to overflow the lower deck in five minutes. She was run aground and prevented a panic. Two hundred passengers were aboard, but it is supposed all were saved.

The total amount thus far received for the Garfield fund has reached $163,000. Mr. Fred Wolfe, of Montgomery, Ala., called on Mr. Cyrus W. Field and gave him his check for $500.

Francis C. Pease, aged twenty-three, residing in Boston, fired five shots from a revolver into his wife, aged eighteen years. Two of the shots took effect in the heart, killing her instantly. Immediately afterwards he fired several shots into his own body, and though still living, his injuries are fatal.

Governor Sheldon has returned to Santa Fe, N. M., and issued an address announcing his intention to organize and arm independent companies at once in the exposed territory, so that in the event of an Indian outbreak a strong force can be mobilized to act in conjunction with the military for aggressive as well as defensive operations.

The late cyclone did great damage to rice plantations on the Cambahee and Asheepoo rivers, Bantowles creek, Edisto river and the eastern and western branches of the Cooper river, South Carolina.

The bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Georgia railway passed the Georgia Senate without any amendment, thereby becoming a law. The vote was almost unanimous.

A sickness resembling cholera morbus in two Cincinnati families has been traced to the use of oleomargarine, and in both cases the article had been sold for good country butter.

Lewis R. Redmond, the noted South Carolina moonshiner, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. His sentence includes the payment or a fine of $2,600.

A dispatch from Sierraville, Cal., says a fire originated in the store of Jolsen, and the whole town was destroyed. The losses will reach at least $300,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

M. Girend was the only member of the French government who was not re-elected.—M. Gambetta has decided to accept tke election for the First Belleville circumscription.—Resolutions restricting the civil rights of the Jews were adopted at the conference at the orthodox evangelical clergy in Brooklyn.—The authorities in Constantinople are investigating a supposed conspiracy against the Sulta and several arrests have been made. [illegible] mell has issued a violent manifesto to the electors at North Durham.

Armed and disguised men recently fired upon a party of tenantry celebrating their landlord's marriage, near Millstreet, Ireland, last Sunday, wounding ten persons; two seriously.—Prayers were offered in many English churches last Sunday for the recovery of President Garfield.—The attendance at the Land League meeting at New Castle yesterday was small.—Mr. Murphy, the American temperance lecturer, has received a warm welcome from Americans in London.—Brennan has been remanded to prison for three months.—The authorities are prepared to assist Captain Boycott to gather his crops at Lough Mask.

It is reported that a papal nuncio will be sent to Berlin simultaneously with the appointment of a German charge d'affaires to the vatican. Dr. Korum has received an imperial commission as bishop of Treves.—Friends of the czar have printed an anonymous pamphlet, showing what the latter might do if the Nihilists allowed him.—It is believed that almost the entire Left demand M. Gambetta's acceptance of the premiership.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh will present himself at the House of Commons at its next session, and demand protection against unlawful violence.

The news comes from Cape Town that the Union mail steamer Teuton was recently wrecked near Suoin Point, and that only twenty-seven out of two hundred passengers were saved.—It is stated that at St. Petersburg an extraordinary commission will consider what can be dene to prevent further outrages on the Jews.—Bishop Korum has been received by the Emperor of Germany, whose health has been restored. The Bishop will be installed about the 9th inst.—A farewell dinner to the expelled Nihilists at Berlin was prevented recently by the authorities.

Mexico's Industrial Exposition.

The celerity with which our neighbors of the Montezumas are adopting modern ideas and habits is indicated to a very gratifying extent by the coming scientific and industrial show that will be opened in November next at Orizaba, under the patronage of the state of Vera Cruz. It is intended to be the beginning of a succession of exhibitions of a similar nature in the principal commercial and industrial towns of the republic. The city of Orizaba is situated seventy miles W. S. W. of the city of Vera Cruz and twenty-five miles south of the volcano of Orizaba. The vicinity is very fertile and the town is beautifully located on high land, and is said to be exceptionally healthy. There are extensive coarse cloth and cotton spinning factories, besides tobacco and other manufacturing industries in the town. It is probable that as the exhibition approaches, and during its continuance, concessions in freight and passenger rates to Vera Cruz will be offered, while all goods for exhibition will be exempt from custom duties. The Mexican consul-general will supply further information on application at his office in New York city.—*Scientific American.*

Porterhouse Steaks.

Many who have all their lives been fond of porterhouse steaks, have no knowledge of the origin of that designation. They were first cut about the year 1814, in the old Fly Market, in New York city. One Morrison kept a porter-house near by, and was accustomed to buy his meat of Thomas Gibbons in the market. Becoming accidentally acquainted with the excellent qualities of steak cut from the small end of the sirloin, which was then only used for roasting, he fell into the way of buying them, and no others, for his famous porter-house, and so Mr. Gibbons every morning ordered "the porterhouse steaks" to be cut, and in time the cut itself came to be known as "porterhouse" all through Fly Market, and eventually through all other markets in the country.

Southern Snake Story.

While perambulating the woods recently we came across an object which bore a striking resemblance to a good-sized India rubber ball. We were about to pick it up, when it developed a wonderful activity, and commenced rolling off at a rapid speed. A close and exciting chase ensued, and we finally brought the thing to a halt against a huge pine log. A thorough investigation revealed the fact that a huge black snake had swallowed itself until it had become solidified into a dark, round mass of elastic snake. This is an authentic record of a wonderful fact.—*Natchitoches (La.) Vindicator.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

How to Clean Kid Gloves.

Take a little sweet milk and a piece of white or brown soap. Fold a clean towel three or four times, spread it over your dress and spread out the glove smoothly upon it. Take a large piece of white flannel, dip it into the milk, then rub it upon the soap, and rub the glove downward toward the fingers, holding the wrist of it by the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, but if colored, looks dark and entirely spoiled. Now let it dry, and then put it on your hand, and it will be soft, smooth, glossy and clean. Take care, however, to omit no part of the glove in rubbing it, and see that all the soiled parts are thoroughly cleaned. This process applies only to white and colored kid gloves. For black gloves that are soiled, turned white and otherwise injured, take a teaspoonful of salid oil, drop a few drops of ink into it, and rub it all over the gloves with the tip of a feather, then let them dry in the sun. White kid boots and slippers can also be cleaned by the first process to look "as good as new," and black kid boots and slippers can be restored to their pristine gloss by the latter method.

Fashion Notes.

Imported ribbons show ombre plush centers and satin borders.

The latest style of new sho[illegible] has a [illegible]el of the dice-box order.

Among the latest vagaries of Parisian women are velvet ear-rings of the same color as the dress.

A very stylish way to trim a navy blue flannel is with graduated bands of striped gros-grain ribbon.

Silver bracelets are much worn. They are cut in delicate designs, hung with numerous pendants, and fit the wrists loosely.

Some of the new long gloves have slits cut in them, either at the top or half way up, into which colored ribbon or broad gold braid about an inch in width is inserted.

Watered silks and ribbons will be largely used the coming season as trimmings on velvet and satin dresses, mantles, cashmere dresses and other woolen materials.

Bouffant draped overskirts will be worn with basques to match. The mode materials will be Surah, plushes, velvets and fine all-wool goods. Moire garniture is promised for late autumn wear.

The autumn millinery gives several exaggerated designs, and particularly is this noticeable in the style of brim, which favors the very wide. The "huge" poke bonnet will be worn; the front is quite narrow and high.

Golden brown is named the leading color for next season, then follows next in favor a dim red, which combines well with the former hue. Both of these dyes look finely in satin Surahs and rhadzimir silks.

HUMOROUS.

Man often wants a light for his "weed," and the widow wants a spark for hers.

We should think scarf pins would get sea sick. They are so often on the bosom of such heavy swells.

It is supposed that pockets are ripe all the year round, as those who follow the business of picking them make no distinction in seasons.

Business is business, and every man, woman and child is on the high road to respectability if not prosperity, when they have learned to mind their own.

"Never get nothin' right in the papers," moaned an old man in the bastile last night. "Name spelled wrong in the police report again this morning."—*Rochester Democrat.*

"You're a dear girl," he sighed after paying for two dishes of ice cream and three-fourths of a pie for her, and she thought him just too awfully sweet and affectionate.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Cleveland paper gets excited because a man fell out of the upper story of a house without injury. When some man falls out of the cellar and breaks his neck he will get a free notice in this column.—*Boston Globe.*

Great is the bicycle. It has numerous names. One is the "Columbia," named from Columbus who discovered America, and the rider thereof discovers America twice as often as he wants to. Then there is the "Mustang," and you mustang on or you will fall off. A third kind is the "Harvard," and you harvard work to ride it you may be assured. A cheaper make is the "Otto," and a man otto get his life insured before he tries to manage it.—*Marathon Independent.*

It is said that the Mormon praying circle is openly praying for the President's death. The President is believed to be on the road to recovery.—*Boston Post.*

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sale, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & CO.

A. N. Wheeler, the Illinois editor who expressed his regaed for Guiteau, not only was hanged in effigy, but he is losing all his subscribers.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

The Susquehanna has less water than during the great drought of 1804. The current is not strong enough to carry off the sewerage at Harrisburg.

There was a young man so well bred,
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the CARBOLINE oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

There was a young lady quite fair,
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought CARBOLINE,
And a sight to be seen,
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Most Marvelous Experience of One of Boston's Leading Citizens—How It Occurred—His Description of the Circumstances, and the Overwhelming Testimony of Prominent Witnesses.

[*Boston Globe, Dec. 8th.*]

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, that after having lain at the point of death for more than three weeks, given up by both physicians and friends, he had completely and wonderfully regained his usual health. Mr. Larrabee was found in his private office on Arch street, and upon being questioned, said:

"Well, sir, logically, I have been dead, but really, I am as you see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick, but I allowed the illness to run along until, on the 28th day of October, 1879, I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of the body, and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse, and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctors gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours, and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep: I had the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say! why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 20 Worcester street. He was absent when I called and so I stepped into the Commonwealth hotel where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Burgh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Burgh pointed to the electric annunciator and said, 'Why for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle.'

"I then called on Dr. Johnson, who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks, and never called to see him during that time but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any Kidney troubles he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.

"Well, I then came down and called on Dr. H. Ingersoll Bowditch, on Boylston street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent but fully confirmed all I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, had supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterward restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"I next went to see Dr. Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman, and he said:

"'I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as medical director of a Life insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complications of diseases, and in their worst forms. He had albumen and casts in the urine, and a terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and with his head upon a hassock struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad and when all his medical advisers had long given him up that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible after his recovery, and "I can't find out about him." His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I should unhesitatingly recommend this remedy.'"

The conclusions from the statements above made, which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, must be two-fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one; and secondly, that testimonials of such high character and so outspoken in tone conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less." And the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles, which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

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William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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Vegetine.

A Home in the Celestial City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 18, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

About nine and a half years ago I had a fever; the doctor gave me some poisonous medicine, drove the disease into my leg, and it broke out, and has been from two to ten running sores ever since. I could not sleep a fourth of a night once in six months, and a great many nights was compelled to get up and take opium—a piece as large as a pea—to deaden the pain. I have tried everything I could hear of; in fact, I have paid out hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I commenced taking VEGETINE, and now I can go to bed at eight o'clock at night and sleep until seven o'clock in the morning, and no occasion to waken from pain. I was used up, perfectly dead inwardly, and frequently when I would get up would be dizzy, and have to put my hand on something to keep from falling; but since I commenced taking VEGETINE it has all disappeared, and I feel like a *new* man. My honest conviction is that it will cure my leg entirely, from the present looks and feelings. I shall continue taking VEGETINE, and recommend it to all whom I come across; and I hope the man who introduced VEGETINE into the United States will have a home in the Celestial City.

Yours most sincerely,
W. S. LEACH.

Mr. Leach is a gentleman well known here, and is the owner of the *celebrated Turbine Water Wheel.*

Vegetine
COMPLETELY CURED ME.

NEWPORT, Ky., February 26, 1877.

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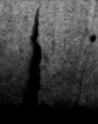

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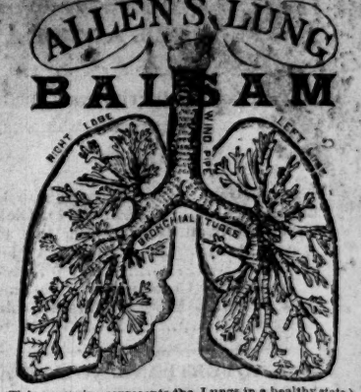

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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